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A. STANSFIELD & SONS,

Vale Nurseries,

TODMORDEN,

LANCASHIRE.

GENERAL

FERN LIST,

No. 7.

TODMORDEN:

WADDINGTON & BAYES, PRINTERS, &c., "TIMES" OFFICE.

C O N T E N T S.

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BRITISH FERNS	3 to 20
HARDY EXOTIC FERNS, &c.	21 to 23
GREENHOUSE AND STOVE EXOTIC FERNS, &c.	23 to 33
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Purchasers desiring selections, and leaving the selection to A. S. & Sons, will be liberally treated.

It is respectfully requested that names and addresses be given with all possible fulness and clearness, and that, when plants are to be sent, the mode of conveyance to be adopted be stated—if the railway, whether goods or passenger train.

NO. 7.

A PRICED (AND PARTIALLY DESCRIPTIVE)

CATALOGUE

OF

Stove, Greenhouse & Hardy Exotic,

AND

BRITISH FERNS,

GROWN FOR SALE BY

A. STANSFIELD & SONS,

Nurserymen, Seedsmen, & Landscape Gardeners,

VALE NURSERIES, TODMORDEN.

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19 miles from Manchester, 9 from Rochdale, 11 from Halifax.

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This Catalogue will be forwarded, post-free, on application enclosing three penny postage stamps.

Gratis to all previous purchasers of Ferns.

TODMORDEN:

WADDINGTON & BAYES, PRINTERS, &c., "TIMES" OFFICE.

DURING the past few years pteridology, and more especially the knowledge and cultivation of *British Ferns*, has made rapid progress.

Rapid, but not unexpected. Delight had come to be found in beauty of form and texture, independently of colour. By the reflective this was at once seen to be a great and happy advance; to the unreflective and uncultured it was simply matter for vacant wonder; the "knowing ones" pooh-poohed it as "the rage of the hour," "the fashion of a day," &c. Time has proved the latter to be in error.

It could not have happened otherwise; from the moment when the first step was taken in the right direction retrogression was not to be thought of, for the simple reason that the so-called "fashion" is based not on false but *true* taste.

For the growth and culture of ferns the humid climate of this country is peculiarly favourable, and the number of varieties of *British Ferns* at present in cultivation is prodigious. Some persons will start at being told that there are over 1,000 of these! Yet such is the fact. In a list now before us their number is even put at a figure which goes far into the second thousand! It may, we think, be quite safely asserted that there are now, in the different collections, over 1,000 distinct and permanent *forms* of our native species, many of them among the most beautiful and others the most singular and curious of all known ferns.

When asked, as we frequently are, how many *species* of British ferns there are, and how many *varieties*, we are constrained to answer that on this point "the doctors disagree," that which one *savant* regards as a "species" being held by another to be "simply a variety," and vice versa. Several of the *varieties* enumerated in the following list are regarded as *species* by eminent authorities, as would probably many more were they to receive thorough investigation.

Some people are disposed to cry out against the "making" of varieties. But what is to be done? Here we have a number of distinct and permanent *forms* of a plant, which have to be spoken of, written of, bought and sold. Distinctive names are clearly not to be dispensed with. The mere exigencies of commerce demand such. And why not affix distinct names to plants possessing distinct characters? We consider the above outcry (in regard to the "making" of varieties) unreasonable, in face of the eminent skill and judgment and extended experience of the "makers." But, indeed, Nature herself is the "maker." Our pteridologists do but chronicle her doings.

"In England," says an eminent foreign botanist, writing lately, "the more influential botanists are in the highest degree unfavourable to the subdivision of species; they prefer to throw under one or two specific names innumerable forms which, were they to receive a fair examination, would be found to possess characters as definite, as decided, and I may say as easy to seize upon and express as the most incontestable of the Linnean species." "Is man a better guide than Nature? It surely behoves us to study her as she is, not as she is made to appear in the books of systematic authors." We concur.

The responsibility of affixing names to plants, however, is one which we ever undertake with diffidence. Had it been otherwise, and had we been accustomed to make out varieties from slender data, the numbers in our present list might have been considerably swollen.

Possessing, thus, a great many varieties still in course of being tested, we have concluded to defer the publication of a more fully descriptive catalogue. The absence of such will be largely compensated by the numerous works on the subject in the hands of the public. Every fern-lover of means now possesses a whole library in connection with his favourites; and even he of least means has, in his hands or at his elbow, numerous cheap serials and cheap reprints of valuable books on his favourite subject. Moreover, few people expend any considerable sum upon "novelties" merely upon the strength of a "description," and without seeing either plant or frond.

Thanking those whom we have had the honour to serve in the past, and respectfully soliciting their further commands, we hasten to conclude a perhaps too wordy preface.

A. STANSFIELD & SONS.

TODMORDEN, 1865

CATALOGUE.

BRITISH FERNS.

ABBREVIATIONS:—*L.*, *Linnæus*; *Bernh.*, *Bernhardi*; *Willd.*, *Willdenow*; *Hoff.*, *Hoffmann*; *M.*, *Moore*; *W.*, *Wollaston*; *Claph.*, *Clapham*; *Stansf.*, *Stansfield*;

No.		s.	d.
	Adiantum L.		
1	Capillus-Veneris <i>L.</i> —Common Maidenhair Fern..	1s. to	2 6
2	—incisum <i>M.</i>	1s. 6d. to	2 6

The culture of the Maiden-hair, one of the loveliest of our native species, is attended with but little success out of doors, except in sheltered situations near the sea-level on our west coast. But so exquisite a fern is well deserving of a place in the greenhouse. Let it have a damp corner there; and give it, for compost, fibrous peat in large proportion, some loam, leaf-mould thoroughly decayed, and abundance of fine sand. The Adiantum is well known to be evergreen. It may be suspended in a basket or cocoa-nut husk. In planting be careful to drain well: a few small fragments of sandstone or limestone may be introduced into the compost.

Allosorus Bernh. (*Pteris, Cryptogramma.*)

3	crispus <i>Bernh.</i> —Mountain Parsley Fern	0	6
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This small-growing, parsley-like, deciduous fern, as widely admired as it is widely known, may be planted in a compost of loam and peat, with broken slate-rock intermixed (no lime). It is especially eligible for a moist nook of the rockery, in or out of doors.

Asplenium L.

4	Adiantum-nigrum <i>L.</i> —Black Maidenhair Spleenwort	0	6
5	—acutum <i>Pellin</i>	3	0
6	—depauperatum <i>M.</i>	5	0
7	—flabellatum <i>M.</i>		
8	—furcatum <i>Hort.</i>		
9	—incisum <i>Claph.</i>	5	0
10	—intermedium <i>M.</i>		
11	—microdon <i>M.</i>	10	6
12	—obtusatum <i>M.</i>	1	6
13	—oxyphyllum <i>M.</i>	2	6
14	—serratum <i>Stansf.</i>	10	6
15	—subconfluens <i>M.</i>	5	0
16	—variegatum <i>W.</i>		
17	fontanum <i>Bernh.</i> —Smooth Rock Spleenwort	1	6
	do. in large pots for exhibition, very fine	each pot	5 0
18	—depauperatum <i>Stansf.</i>		
19	—laciniatum <i>Stansf.</i>		
20	—laxum <i>Stansf.</i>		
21	—ramosum <i>M?</i>		
22	Germanicum <i>Weiss</i> (<i>alternifolium Wulfen</i>)—Alternate-leaved Spleenwort [3	6	
23	—acutidentatum <i>M.</i>	5	0
24	lanceolatum <i>Hudson</i> —Lanceolate Spleenwort	1	6
25	—microdon <i>M.</i>	10	6

No.

s. d.

Asplenium L.

26	<i>marinum L.</i> —Sea Spleenwort	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	1s. to	2	6
	do. in large pots for exhibition, very fine	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	each pot	10	6
27	— <i>acutum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	1s. 6d. to	2	6
28	— <i>crenatum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	2	6
29	— <i>interruptum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
30	— <i>parallelum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3 6
31	— <i>ramosum W.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3s. 6d. to	5	0
32	— <i>refractum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	2s. 6d. to	3	6
33	<i>Ruta-muraria L.</i> —Rue-leaved Spleenwort	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	0	6
34	— <i>cuneatum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5	0
35	— <i>septentrionale Hoff.</i> —Forked Spleenwort	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	1	6
36	<i>Trichomanes L.</i> —Common Maidenhair Spleenwort	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	0	6
37	— <i>cristatum W.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5	0
38	— <i>depauperatum W.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3s. 6s. to	5	0
39	— <i>Harovii M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	7	6
40	— <i>incisum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	21	0
41	— — <i>laciniatum M.</i> —resembles the last well-known variety, but in this the pinnæ are cut in almost to the midrib—very beautiful	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	21	0
42	— — <i>triangulare M.</i> —another form of the exquisite <i>incisum</i> , with pinnæ much larger and more triangular than the type	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	21	0
43	— <i>Moulei Stansf.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
44	— <i>multifidum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
45	— <i>ramosum W.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3	6
46	— <i>serratum M?</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3	6
47	— <i>subaequale M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	2	6
48	<i>viride Hudson</i> —Green Spleenwort ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	0	6
49	— <i>cuneatum W.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3	6
50	— <i>incisum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	1	0
51	— <i>multifidum W. (bijidum, ramosum.)</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	1	6
52	— <i>stipitatum Stansf.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..

The Aspleniums all require thorough drainage. They grow freely, for the most part, when planted in light loam (enriched, if need be, by the addition of well-decayed leaf-mould and fine sand), with a fair quantity of broken limestone, or old lime-rubbish, interspersed (in the case of Nos. 22, 23 and 35, use bits of sandstone). Nos. 24 and 25 rarely succeed out of doors, unless in sheltered situations at the sea-level; the same conditions are requisite for the successful out-door culture of No. 26 and its varieties; these last make charming specimens when grown in pots. The Aspleniums are, without exception, evergreen.

Athyrium, Roth (Aspidium, Asplenium.)

53	<i>Filix-femina Roth.</i> —Lady Fern	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	0	6
54	— <i>abruptum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
55	— <i>acuminatissimum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
56	— <i>acuminatum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
57	— <i>alatum M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3s. 8d. to	5	0
58	— <i>apiculatum</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3	6
59	— <i>apuæforme M.</i> —a very beautiful multifid form, the outline of the frond resembling a fish, and the pinnæ little fish	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	2s. 6d. to	10	6
60	— <i>Barnesii M.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	10	6
61	— <i>biforme Stansf.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
62	— <i>brevipinnulum Stansf.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
63	— <i>conoides Appleby</i> —a dwarfish variety, extremely pretty	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	2s. 6d. to	3	6
64	— <i>coronans Sim.</i> ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5	0
65	— <i>coronatum M.</i> —a unique dwarf-growing variety, the tops of the fronds terminating in a dense cresting, with something of the appearance of a crown: a highly desirable fern	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3s. 6d. to	7	6
66	— <i>corymbiferum M.</i> —fronds and pinnæ bearing large tassels at the end: a vigorous grower and very fine	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	2s. 6d. to	5	0

No.	Athyrium Roth.	s.	d.	
67	<i>Filix-fœmina corymbifero-depauperatum W.</i>			
68	— <i>corymbifero-laxum W.</i>			
69	— <i>crispatum M.</i>			
70	— <i>crispum M.</i> —a favourite small-growing varieties, having the appearance of fine curled parsley	1s. to	2 6	
71	— <i>cristulatum W.</i> . . . . .	..	21 0
72	— <i>curtum M.</i>	10s. 6d. to	21 0	
73	— <i>dareoides M.</i> . . . . .	..	3 6
74	— <i>decurrens M.</i> . . . . .	..	3 6
75	— <i>decurrente-cristatum W.</i> . . . . .	..	
76	— <i>deficiens M.</i> . . . . .	..	3 6
77	— <i>delicatissimum Stansf.</i> . . . . .	..	
78	— <i>depauperatum W.</i>	2s. 6d. to	5 0	
79	— <i>diffissum M.</i> . . . . .	..	3 6
80	— <i>diffisso-multifidum M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
81	— <i>dilaceratum M.</i>	7s. 6d. to	10 6
82	— <i>Elworthii M.</i>	5s. to	7 6
83	— <i>erosum W.</i> . . . . .	..	3 6
84	— — <i>minus M.</i> . . . . .	..	5 0
85	— <i>eroso-cristatum M.</i> . . . . .	..	10 6
86	— — <i>decurrens M.</i>	2s. 6d. to	3 6
87	— <i>excurrens M.</i>	2s. 6d. to	3 6
88	— <i>Fieldiae M.</i> —this extraordinary form has fronds from 12 to 18 inches long, somewhat abrupt at the apex; 1 or 2 pairs of pinnae at the base are almost normal, the rest being forked, or more or less trilobate, the superior lobe much the larger and projecting forward so as to be almost parallel with the rachis; the opposite, forked pinnae give the abnormal part of the frond a cruciate appearance. Ought to be in every collection	2s. 6d. to	10 6
89	— <i>fissidens M.</i>	5s. to	7 6
90	— <i>fissidente-excurrent W.</i> . . . . .	..	
91	— <i>flexuosum M.</i> . . . . .	..	2 6
92	— <i>Foxtoni Stansf.</i> . . . . .	..	10 6
93	— <i>Friselliæ Bain</i> —a very singular and beautiful variety. Though its habit is less vigorous than that of most of the Athyriums, it is by no means a tardy or shy grower. The fronds, which vary from 12 to 18 inches in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in breadth, are of a peculiarly vivid green; habit slender, graceful, drooping: pinnae crenately fan-shaped; some of the fronds have an occasional pinna projecting to the normal width, with 3 or 4 pairs at the apex also normal. On account of its elegantly pendulous habit this charming fern is pre-eminently adapted for suspending in baskets ..	2s. 6d. to	10 6	
94	— <i>frondosum M.</i> . . . . .	..	
95	— <i>furcillatum M.</i> . . . . .	..	3 6
96	— <i>glomeratum M.</i> . . . . .	..	15 0
97	— <i>gracile M.</i> . . . . .	..	
98	— <i>grandiceps M.</i> —habit very dwarf, terminal tufts or crests of fronds very dense and so large as frequently to be several inches across; distinguished from allied forms by the singular roundness or globe character of the tassels, both terminally and laterally. A most beautiful fern	3s. 6d. to	5 0
99	— <i>grandiceps, large type</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
100	— <i>grandidens M.</i> . . . . .	..	3 6
101	— <i>Grantiae M.</i> —this remarkably fine and distinct variety has fronds about 1 foot in length, ovate in outline; pinnae almost close together, pinnules dense and somewhat overlapping, giving the whole frond a crispy appearance ..	10s. 6d. to	21 0	
102	— <i>impastum M.</i> . . . . .	..	5 0
103	— <i>incisum Newman</i> . . . . .	..	2 0

No.

s. d.

Athyrium Roth.

135	<i>Filix-fœmina remotum W.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	10	6
136	— <i>rhaeticum M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	1	0
137	— <i>stenodon M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5s. to	7 6
138	— <i>stenophyllum M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .
139	— <i>stipatum W.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .
140	— <i>subdepauperatum M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5	0
141	— <i>tenue M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	7	6
142	— <i>thyssanotum M.</i> —ends of fronds terminating in a multiplication of parts intermediate between cresting and branching, pinnæ on lower portion of frond furcate or rameose—a highly interesting variety	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	2s. 6d. to	5 0
143	— <i>tortile M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5s. to	42 0
144	— <i>uncum W. (not of Moore)</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	21	0
145	— <i>variable M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5	0
146	— <i>Vernoniae Jervis</i> —fronds over 2 feet in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in breadth, pinnæ ovate-lanceolate, pinnules large, ovate in outline, deeply toothed, approaching to pinnatifid. The broad, semipinnatifid pinnules render this one of the loveliest varieties of lady-fern in cultivation. The young plants resemble the variety <i>coniooides</i> , and from this circumstance some people have been led to confound the two; but in addition to the great difference in point of size, as well as in other respects, of the two varieties when mature, their habits are altogether different, that of <i>Vernoniae</i> being erect, whilst that of <i>coniooides</i> is lax and spreading	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5s. to	21 0
147	— <i>Victoriæ M.</i> —a splendid novelty, the finest of all the crested forms. Mr. Moore regards it as the “Queen of Lady Ferns,” and has named it accordingly	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	10s. 6d. to	21 0

The most important requirements of the Lady-fern and its numerous varieties are, abundance of moisture in the growing season and partial shade. When grown in pots, they should have, at the above season, abundance of pot-room. Thorough drainage is of less importance. Plant in a compost of fibrous peat, loam (in large proportion), leaf-mould and sand. The Athyrium *Filix-fœmina* and its varieties are all of them deciduous; they are perfectly hardy, and make beautiful objects for the out-door fernery. They are still more beautiful when cultivated in a greenhouse, under the conditions stated above; their graceful, delicate-looking and often exquisitely divided or crested fronds, undamaged by sun or shower, are then seen in all their loveliness. There are, we should suppose, few more beautiful objects in the fern-world than a mature, well-grown example of No. 127.

Blechnum L. (Lomaria Hooker.)

148	<i>Spicant Smith (boreale Swartz)—Common Hard Fern</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	0	6
149	— <i>aberrans W.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5	0
150	— <i>anomalum M.</i> —fronds attenuated, pinnæ contracted, all fertile half way down: an extraordinary variety	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3	6
151	— <i>minus</i> —almost membranaceous in texture, all the fronds fertile half way: a small and very beautiful variety	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3	6
152	— <i>apiculatum M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .
153	— <i>bifidum W.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .
154	— <i>caudatum M.</i> —less than the species, fronds terminating in long, tail-like processes	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	2s. 6d. to	5 0
155	— <i>cladophorum M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	3s. 6d. to	5 0
156	— <i>concinnum M.</i> —fronds very narrow, from 12 to 18 inches long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, lobes nearly round, beautifully crenulated on the edges, fertile fronds much longer than the barren, little more than a rachis the lobes being abbreviated into simple nodes bearing the sori: a most beautiful variety	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5s. to	10 6
157	— <i>contractum M.</i>	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	2s. to	3 6

No.		s.	d.
	Blechnum L.		
158	Spicant <i>crispatum M.</i>		
159	— <i>crispum W.</i>		
160	— <i>cristatum W.</i>		
161	— <i>deficiens M.</i>	5	0
162	— <i>erosum M.</i>	5	0
163	— <i>flabellatum M.</i>	5	0
164	— <i>heterophyllum W.</i> —fronds exceedingly varied, some nearly normal, others depauperated throughout, others again, with pinnæ projecting beyond the margin, intermixed with abbreviated and normal pinnæ: a curious variety	5	0
165	— <i>imbricatum M.</i> —frond nearly ovate, 6 to 8 inches long, lobes obtusely ovate, turgid, very much tiled, so as to make the frond appear almost double, fertile fronds very little longer than the barren: a universally admired fern	3s. 6d. to	10 6
166	— <i>imbricato-erectum Stansf.</i> —this differs from the last in the frond being of more uniform width (not ovate but rather strap-shaped); the lobes are thickly tiled; the lobes of the fertile fronds turn back so as almost to form a cylinder. Its erect mode of growth and compactness render it very striking. New and highly desirable	3s. 6d. to	5 0
167	— <i>lancifolium W.</i> —fronds entire for about $\frac{1}{3}$ their length, narrow, depauperated downwardly, fertile frond longer than the barren, most of the lobes being much abbreviated	2s. 6d. to	3 6
168	— — <i>anomalum Stansf.</i>	10	6
169	— <i>latifrons M.</i>	2	6
170	— <i>minimum M.</i>	5	0
171	— <i>Monkmanii Stansf.</i>		
172	— <i>mulfuratum M.</i>		
173	— <i>mundulum M.</i>	5	0
174	— <i>pauperculum M.</i>	5	0
175	— <i>polydactylon M.</i> —this interesting variety is less than the species, though the fronds are larger than those of var. <i>ramosum</i> , its nearest ally. Each frond terminates in a beautiful many-fingered crest	2s. 6d. to	5 0
176	— <i>porrectum M.</i>		
177	— <i>projectum M.</i> —a more extraordinary sport than this is, perhaps, not in cultivation—the 8 to 12 inches fronds are narrow ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch), in some, the lobes are entirely wanting, there being, instead, laminæ, so to speak, almost continuous, on each side the rachis; in others, the lobes are extremely short, but at intervals come out to the usual length; not unfrequently the frond throws off branches in the most curious fashion, sometimes directly at right angles to the main rachis: highly desirable	3s. 6d. to	5 0
178	— <i>ramosum Kinahan</i> —variously branched, all the fronds splendidly crested at the ends—often confounded with <i>B. S. cristatum</i>	2s. to	5 0
179	— — <i>anomalum Stansf.</i>	10	6
180	— <i>repandum M.</i>	5	0
181	— <i>Serra M.</i>	5	0
182	— <i>serratum rigidum Stansf.</i> —fronds about 9 inches long, distinctly pinnate, mostly crested at the ends, pinnæ distant, serrated on both the upper and lower sides; the whole plant extremely rigid: a very fine and distinct variety	2s. 6d. to	21 0
183	— <i>serrulatum Stansf.</i>	5	0
184	— <i>strictum Francis</i> —less than the species, lobes prettily toothed, many of them laciniate and depauperate	2s. 6d. to	5 0
185	— <i>subcrenato-interruptum Stansf.</i>	5	0
186	— <i>subserratum M.</i>	5	0
187	— <i>subserrato-imbricatum Stansf.</i>	5	5
188	— <i>trinervium W.</i>	7	6
188a	— <i>undulatum M.</i> —new, very fine	21	0

No.

s. d.

Blechnum L.

- 189 *Spicant variabile M.*—fronds entire for one-third their length, gradually enlarging to the middle, then suddenly contracting to a quarter of an inch in breadth: an interesting variety 3 6

The Hard Fern is not a fastidious species. It may be grown in loam, or it may be grown in loam mixed with peat, or it may be grown in a stiff, clayey soil; but it has some preferences and one very decided antipathy—it prefers moist situations with a northern aspect, and dislikes the lime. The lime, indeed, appears to be as injurious to the Blechnum Spicant among ferns as it is to the Common Ling among flowering plants. Lime, in all its forms, therefore, should be avoided; even water containing lime should not be used. In planting, intersperse small fragments of grit-rock through the compost, to consist, say of loam, turf-peat, leaf-mould and sand. The Hard Fern is one of the commonest of our evergreen species. When planted in a moist, shady nook of the rockery, as it ought to be, the deep-green colour of its shining fronds (barren) makes a very beautiful object. Some of its varieties are among the most curious and interesting of ferns. In the above directions, the treatment of the varieties is, of course, included.

Botrychium Swartz.

- 190 *Lunaria Swartz*—Common Moonwort 1 0

Plant in sandy loam or peat, and keep moderately and uniformly moist during the period of growth.

Ceterach Willd. (Asplenium, Grammitis).

- 191 *officinarum Willd.*—Common Scaly Spleenwort or Scale Fern 0 6
192 — *crenatum M.* 1 9

Compost to consist of, part old lime or mortar rubbish, part peat, and part small fragments of limestone, the Scale Fern being a true limestone plant; and as it is extremely impatient of water, particular care should be taken about the drainage; in watering, avoid wetting the fronds.

Cystopteris (Aspidium, Polypodium).

- | | | |
|--|------------|-----|
| 193 <i>fragilis Bernh.</i> | 0 | 6 |
| 194 — <i>angustata Link</i> | 1 | 0 |
| 195 — <i>decurrens M.</i> | 1 | 6 |
| 196 — <i>dentata Hooker</i> | 1 | 0 |
| 197 — <i>Dickieana M.</i> | 1 | 0 |
| 198 — — <i>crispa Tait</i> | 10 | 6 |
| 199 — <i>furcans M.</i> | 2 | 6 |
| 200 — <i>interrupta W.</i> | | |
| 201 — <i>sempervirens M.</i> | 2 | 6 |
| 202 <i>montana Bernh.</i> | 3s. 6d. to | 5 0 |
| 203 <i>regia (Desvaux)</i> —Alpine Bladder Fern | 3s. 6d. to | 5 0 |

The Cystopteris fragilis and its varieties do well in a compost of fibrous peat and loam, with a little thoroughly decayed leaf-mould and fine sand added, and a small amount of old, crumbled mortar. They are especially eligible for situations a little moist in the rockery. In pot culture, a few small fragments of limestone may be introduced into the compost and the caudex of the plant placed, erect, between these. It is important to drain well. C. montana may be grown in shallow pans half filled with drainage and half with the compost described above. We have occasionally seen this fern (C. montana), in moist, shady situations, luxuriating in a compost consisting almost wholly of loam.

No.

s. d.

Lastrea Presl.

236	<i>Filix-mas Bollandiae M.</i> —one of the handsomest of the noncrested Male Ferns. It is remarkable for the succulent texture of its fronds and the great width of their pinnæ, as, also, for their uniformly barren character. In consequence of the last named characteristic it is, and is likely to remain, somewhat rare..	5s. to 10	6	
237	— <i>Clowesii M.</i>	3s. 6d. to 7	6	
238	— <i>crispa Sim.</i> —a much-admired and quite unique variety, differing from the species in the widest manner imaginable; the fronds rarely exceed 9 inches in length, and the pinnæ, being densely imbricated or tiled, the whole plant takes a crisp and compact appearance, exceedingly pretty. Indispensable to every collection	2s. 6d. to 7	6	
239	— <i>cristata M.</i> —If <i>Athyrium F. f. Victoriae</i> may be called the <i>Queen of Lady Ferns</i> , this splendid variety of <i>L. Filix-mas</i> may with equal justice be termed the <i>King of Male Ferns</i> . It is of the size of the species and allied to the variety <i>paleacea</i> . The ends of all the pinnæ and the apex of the frond are beautifully tasseled. But as this magnificent fern is known to and admired by every one, a description is hardly called for	1s. to 10	6	
240	— <i>cristata angustata M.</i>	3s. 6d. to 10	6	
241	— — <i>caudata Fraser</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	
242	— <i>deorsum-lobata M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	
243	— <i>depauperata M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	
244	— <i>digitata M.</i>	3s. 6d. to 5	0	
245	— <i>erosa Clowes</i>	3s. 6d. to 5	0	
246	— <i>furcans M.</i> —this really noble variety attains the size of the species, and has the ends of the pinnæ uniformly and elegantly forked; it makes fine specimens in a very short time	2s. 6d. to 5	0	
247	— <i>grandiceps Sim.</i>	5s. to 10	6	
248	— <i>grandis W.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	5 0
249	— <i>incisa M.</i>	1s. to 2	6	
250	— <i>interrupta M.</i>	3s. 6d. to 5	0	
251	— <i>Jervisii M.</i>	2s. 6d. to 5	0	
252	— <i>marginata Stansf.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	21 0
253	— <i>minor M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	5 0
254	— <i>multiformis M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	
255	— <i>paleacea M.</i>	1s. 6d. to 3	6	
256	— <i>polydactyla M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	5 0
257	— <i>producta M.</i>	1s. 6d. to 2	6	
258	— <i>pumila M. (Sibirica)</i>	2s. 6d. to 3	6	
259	— <i>ramosa M.</i>	3s. 6d. to 5	0	
260	— <i>Scholfieldii Sim.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	2 6
261	— <i>serrata M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	5 0
262	— <i>stenophylla M.</i>	2s. 6d. to 3	6	
263	— <i>subcrispa M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	5 0
264	— <i>subcristata M.</i>	5s. to 10	6
265	— <i>Willsoni M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	5 0

The Male Fern is of the easiest culture, of noble port, and a fine evergreen. Plant in light sandy loam (in the shade, if convenient). Many of the smaller varieties are highly interesting. In pot culture, give abundance of pot-room and water moderately.

266	<i>montana M. (Oreopteris Bory)</i> —Mountain Buckler Fern	1s. to 1	6
267	— <i>curvata M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .
268	— <i>furcans M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	10 6
269	— <i>interrupta M.</i> .. . . . .	.. . . . .	10 6
270	— <i>Nowelliana M.</i> —this thoroughly permanent variety is of so extraordinary a character that one only moderately familiar with the species would, on a first view, be puzzled to say to which type it belonged. Fronds 1½ to 2 feet in length and 4 to 6 inches in breadth, pinnæ very narrow, pinnules extremely abbreviated, variously eroded and		

Polyodium vulgare is a fine evergreen, and the most beautiful varieties, such as *Cambricum*, *omnilacerum* and *pulcherrimum*, are, perhaps, the freest-growing. Plant in a compost of fibrous peat, leaf-mould, and silver sand, taking care to give ample drainage, and to place the rhizomes on the surface of the soil, securing them there with wooden pins until the plant is well established. No ferns are more patient of neglect than these, though the cultivator will hardly be tempted to neglect any of the beautiful varieties referred to above.

No.		s. d.
	Polystichum Schott (Aspidium).	
305	aculeatum Roth—Prickly Shield Fern	1s. to 2 6
306	— acrocladon Lowe—a new and splendid form; somewhat narrow fronds, 12 to 18 inches long, of a rich deep-green colour, and branching and rebranching at the apex so as to form a large corymb; pinnæ confluent towards the apices, and crested	10s. 6d. to 21 0
307	— densum M.—a very handsome, bold and distinct variety, gathered not long ago in Devonshire. Fronds lanceolate, 12 to 18 inches long and 3 to 5 inches broad, pinnæ and pinnules ample and remarkably crowded, giving the plant a densely imbricated appearance..	5s. to 10 6
308	— lobatum Deakin (lonchitidoides)	1s. 6d. to 2 6
309	Perrinianum Stansf.	
310	— proliferum W.	
311	— ramosum M.	10s. 6d. to 21 0
312	— suberistatum W.	7s. 6d. to 10 6
313	angulare Presl.—Soft Prickly Shield Fern	1s. to 2 0
314	— acuminatum M. . . . .	.. . . . . 5 0
315	— acutilobum W. . . . .	.. . . . . 5 0
316	— acutum W. . . . .	.. . . . . 3s. 6d. to 5 0
317	— dissectum M. . . . .	.. . . . . 7s. 6d. to 10 6
318	— affine M.—not unlike, in general appearance, <i>P. aculeatum</i> ; fronds 1½ to 2 feet long, narrowing towards the point; pinnules roundly sickle-shaped, slightly eared, convex, with a few very fine teeth along their margins .. . . . .	.. . . . . 3s. 6d. to 5 0
319	— angustifrons M. . . . .	.. . . . . 7 6
320	— aristatum W. . . . .	.. . . . . 5 0
321	— biserratum M. . . . .	.. . . . . 2s. 6d. to 5 0
322	— brachiatum M. . . . .	.. . . . . large 63 0
323	— brevipinnulum M. . . . .	.. . . . .
324	— contractum Stansf. . . . .	.. . . . . 10 6
325	— convexus—a fine variety, remarkable for the convexity of the pinnules .. . . . .	.. . . . . 2s. 6d. to 5 0
326	— cristatum M.—the size of the species; points of fronds and pinnæ beautifully tasselled .. . . . .	.. . . . . 2s. 6d. to 21 0
327	— Jacksoni .. . . . .	.. . . . . 21 0
328	— Wollastonii Sim. . . . .	.. . . . . 5s. to 10 6
329	— cristato-gracile Stansfieldii W. . . . .	.. . . . . 42 0
330	— cristulatum M.	
331	— decompositum M. . . . .	.. . . . . 5s. to 10 6
332	— densum M.	
333	— dissimile M.—a very curious form when fully developed, and highly desirable .. . . . .	.. . . . . 3s. 6d. to 10 6
334	— dubium W. . . . .	.. . . . . large 63 0
335	— elegans W. . . . .	.. . . . . 21 0
336	— exile W. . . . .	.. . . . . 7s. 6d. to 10 6
337	— foliosum W. . . . .	.. . . . . large 63 0
338	— gracile No. 1 W. . . . .	.. . . . . 5s. to 21 0
339	— — No. 2 W. . . . .	.. . . . . 10 6
340	— grandiceps M. . . . .	.. . . . . 5s. to 10 6
341	— grandidens M.—thick-textured fronds, irregular in outline, dark green in colour, 12 to 18 inches long and about 3 inches wide, rounded at the apex, sometimes quite abrupt, and having horn-like processes; pinnæ and pinnules variable, the latter remarkable for 2 or 3 sharp and prominent teeth. Very elegant when the plant is young, and highly curious when it is fully developed. A very desirable fern .. . . . .	.. . . . . 2s. 6d. to 10 6
342	— imbricatum M.—fronds of a fine deep-green colour, 1 to 1½ feet long, erect and sharply lanceolate; pinnules almost entire, crowded and overlapping (<i>imbricate</i>). A very distinct and handsome form	5s. to 10 6
343	— intermedium M. . . . .	.. . . . . 5 0
344	— interruptum W. . . . .	.. . . . . 5s. to 7 6

No.	Polystichum Schott.	s. d.
345	angulare Kitsoniae M.—frond 1½ to 2 feet long, irregularly branched and tufted at the apex; pinnules somewhat variable in outline, and remarkable for the number of bristle-like teeth along their margin.	
	A very interesting and beautiful variety	5s. to 10
346	lastreoides M.	10
347	laxum M.	5
348	lineare M.	5s. to 21
349	microphyllum M.	5
350	multifidum W.	5s. to 10
351	obtusum M.	
352	ornatum M.	21
353	oxyphyllum M.	
354	plicatum W.	
355	plumosum M.—this queenly fern is to the varieties of <i>P. angulare</i> what <i>A. F. f. plumosum</i> is to the varieties of the Lady-fern. It is unquestionably one of the very handsomest forms, and though long known is still rare. Fronds ovate-lanceolate, 2 to 2½ feet long and upwards, and 5 to 7 inches wide or a little more; pinnules ample, of remarkably thin texture, light green in colour and deeply incised. There is no more desirable fern than this in cultivation	10s. 6d. to 63
356	polydactylum M.—dark green fronds narrow, lanceolate, irregularly fingered, (often only once branched) at the apex; pinnae short and mostly forked or branched at the ends, pinnules small, sometimes wanting. Well-grown plants of this fern are very elegant. It is not common in collections	3s. 6d. to 10
357	præmorsum <i>Allchinum</i> (abruptum)	3s. 6d. to 5
358	proliferum M.—this much admired and truly elegant form is remarkable for the fineness of its divisional parts and the multitude of proliferous bulbils produced on the lower part of each frond. It is of vigorous growth and most graceful habit, and being at once one of the handsomest of ferns and the easiest to manage, is always greatly in demand	1s. to 10
359	Crawfordianum <i>Phillips</i> (<i>Craufordianum</i>)	3s. 6d. to 10
360	Footii M.—fronds 2 to 2½ feet long, somewhat triangularly lance-shaped, drooping, tripinnatifid above and tripinnate below, the pinnae enlarging towards the base; pinnules acutely serrated, rather distant, rachis exceedingly paleaceous. Not so proliferous as No. 359. A very beautiful form	3s. 6d. to 21
361	Wollastonii M.—sometimes confounded with the commoner <i>proliferum</i> , but widely distinct from it, being of much larger size, laxer in habit and finer in its divisional parts. A truly splendid fern	2s. 6d. to 0
362	pterophorum M.—fronds 1½ to 2 feet long, broadly lanceolate, pinnules large, somewhat crowded. An extremely beautiful variety	5s. to 10
363	pulchellum W.	63
364	quadratum M.	5
365	reflexum W.	5
366	refractum W. (<i>crispum</i>)	5s. to 10
367	retrusum W.	10
368	rotundatum M.	5s. to 21
369	serratum M.	7
370	Stansfieldii M.	10
371	stenophyllum M.	7
372	stipatum W.—the general appearance of this fine variety would lead one to pronounce it a form of <i>P. aculeatum</i> ; fronds 1 to 2 feet, lanceolate, pinnules broad and somewhat overlapping, giving the frond a crispy character. A very desirable novelty	10s. 6d. to 21
373	stipitatum <i>Stansf.</i>	21s. to 42
374	subplumosum W.—a most beautiful large-growing variety, hardly inferior to the splendid <i>plumosum</i>	3s. 6d. to 5
375	subtripinnatum M.	

No.		s.	d.
	Scolopendrium Smith.		
402	vulgare crassifolium <i>Sim.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
403	— crenato-crispum <i>Monkm.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	10 6
404	— lobatum <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
405	— — multifidum <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	5 0
406	— crenulatum	2s. 6d. to	5 0
407	— crispatum <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	10 6
408	— crispum <i>Gray</i> —the <i>crispum</i> division is undoubtedly the most beautiful; a well-grown example of the present variety, now well known, makes a splendid object either for the out or indoor fernery; the luxuriant, wavy fronds, arranged in a circle about the crown, are delightful to look upon. Though this variety has been long known, and is easily cultivated, being barren it is nowhere to be found in abundance	2s. to	10 6
409	— crispum bulbiferum—this variety has fronds somewhat broader than the last, shining and of a peculiarly rich green colour, sometimes slightly fringed on the margin, and, as its name implies, bulbiferous; it is really a very charming form and thoroughly distinct	3s. 6d. to	10 6
410	— crispum fertile . . . . .	.. .. .. ..
411	— — latum <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..
412	— — minus <i>Jackson</i>	5s. to	10 6
413	— crista-galli <i>W.</i>	5s. to	10 6
414	— cristatum <i>Claph.</i>	2s. 6d. to	5 0
415	— — transversum <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	10 6
416	— dentatum <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..
417	— digitatum <i>W.</i> —a well-known very beautiful form, belonging to the ramose division; length of frond 12 to 15 inches, the irregular cresting sometimes being almost as many inches across. No variety of the <i>Hart's-tongue</i> is in greater request than this, and its popularity is well deserved..	1s. 6d. to	5 0
418	— digitatum nanum—a permanently dwarf form of the last-named variety—very desirable	2s. 6d. to	5 0
419	— divaricatum <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	3 6
420	— fimbriatum <i>Allchin</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	5 0
421	— fissidens <i>W.</i>	5s. to	7 6
422	— fissile <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	5 0
423	— fissum <i>M.</i>	5s. to	7 6
424	— resectum <i>Stansf.</i>	5s. to	7 6
425	— flabellatum <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	5 0
426	— flavo-tinctum <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
427	— flavo-tinctum papillosum <i>Claph.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
428	— furcatum <i>W.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	2 6
429	— glomeratum <i>M.</i>	5s. to	10 6
430	— Gloveri <i>Stansf.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	10 6
431	— hemionitoides <i>M.</i>	10s. 6d. to	21 0
432	— inciso-lobatum <i>W.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	5 0
433	— inops <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	5 0
434	— irregulare <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
435	— — majus <i>Stansf.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..
436	— Jacksoni <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	7 6
437	— jugosum <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	5 0
438	— laceratum <i>M.</i> (<i>endivialefolium</i>)—frond 6 to 12 inches long, sagittate at the base, deeply cut in along the margin and (for the most part) multifid-crisped at the apex. A most distinct and beautiful variety..	2s. 6d. to	7 6
439	— laciniatum <i>W.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	5 0
440	— lato-digitatum <i>Stansf.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
441	— — multifidum <i>M.</i> . . . . .	.. .. .. ..	5 0
442	— limbospermum <i>M.</i> —a most singular variety; fronds erect, 6 to 9 inches long and upwards, about an inch broad at the base, gradually narrowing upwards and ending in a series of forked branches; <i>sori</i> on the extreme edge of frond, the underpart of which is entirely barren	10s. 6d. to	21 0

No.		s. d.
	Scolopendrium Smith.	
443	vulgare limbospermo-cristatum <i>W.</i>	21 0
444	— lineare	
445	— lonchophorum <i>M.</i>	15s. to 42 0
446	— macrosorum <i>M.</i> —fronds erect, 8 to 15 inches long, and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch broad, often widening at the top into a blunt rounded head; margin irregularly lobed and waved; of symmetrical habit, colour dark green. A very handsome variety	2s. 6d. to 5 0
447	— Malcomsoni <i>Stansf.</i>	3s. 6d. to 10 6
448	— marginatum <i>M.</i> —upright fronds, 12 to 18 inches long and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch wide; margin somewhat undulated and irregularly lobed; an excurrent vein within the margin on the under side runs almost the whole length of frond. An interesting and desirable variety	2s. 6d. to 7 6
449	— marginatum abruptum	5 0
450	— — acutum <i>Stansf.</i>	3s. 6d. to 5 0
451	— — tenui <i>M.</i>	5s. to 10 6
452	— marginato-cornutum <i>M.</i>	5 0
453	— marginato-corrugatum <i>M.</i> —fronds upright, narrow, fleshy margined beneath, the upper surface divided laterally into deeply corrugated lines. A very fine variety rarely found in collections	5s. to 10 6
454	— marginato-cristatum <i>M.</i> —fronds 9 to 12 inches long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, branching towards the top into irregular, crested heads; margined more or less the whole length of frond—highly interesting	2s. 6d. to 5 0
455	— marginato fissum <i>M.</i>	
456	— — irregulare <i>M.</i>	5s. to 10 6
457	— — laceratum <i>Claph.</i>	3s. 6d. to 5 0
458	— — multiceps <i>M.</i>	5s. to 10 6
459	— — multifidum <i>Sim</i>	
460	— marginato-papillosum <i>M.</i> —fronds erect, 6 to 9 inches long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, margined below, above usually a double row of projecting fleshy points arranged on each side the midrib. An extremely curious and rare form, thoroughly distinct	3s. 6d. to 7 6
461	— Martynianum <i>Stansf.</i>	5 0
462	— mucronatum <i>M.</i>	5 0
463	— multifidum <i>Gray</i>	3s. 6d. to 5 0
464	— — majus	
465	— — resectum <i>Stansf.</i>	5 0
466	— multiforme <i>W.</i>	2s. 6d. to 5 0
467	— muricatum <i>M.</i>	5 0
468	— nudicaule <i>Allchin</i>	2s. 6d. to 3 6
469	— obtusidentatum <i>M.</i>	10 6
470	— peraferens <i>W.</i>	3 6
471	— polycuspis <i>M.</i>	
472	— — angustum <i>M.</i>	
473	— — transversum <i>M.</i>	
474	— — undosum <i>M.</i> —fronds slightly waved, 6 to 9 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad, multifidly-branched almost from the base, the branchings curiously intertwined, their ultimate divisions forming sharp points. A highly interesting variety, rare in collections	3s. 6d. to 10 6
475	— polydactylum <i>Stansf.</i>	2s. 6d. to 3 6
476	— polyphyllum <i>W.</i>	
477	— polyschides <i>Gray</i> (angustifolium)	1s. to 2 6
478	— polyschides pygmaeum <i>M.</i>	2 6
479	— projectum <i>M.</i>	7 6
480	— proliferum <i>W.</i>	2s. to 5 0
481	— prominens <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to 5 0
482	— ramo-cristatum <i>Claph.</i>	3 6
483	— ramo-marginatum <i>Claph.</i>	5 0
484	— ramo-proliferum <i>Claph.</i>	5 0
485	— ramosum <i>Gray</i>	3s. 6d. to 5 0

No.		s.	d.
	Scolopendrium Smith.		
486	vulgare ramosum majus Claph.	3	6
487	— minus ..	3	6
488	— ramoso-gloemeratum M.	10	6
489	— resectum M...	5	0
490	— retinervium M.	10	6
491	— rimosum M...	10	6
492	— rotundifolium Stansf...	3s. 6d. to	5 0
493	— rugosum Allchin ..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
494	— sagittato-cristatum Claph...	3s. 6d. to	5 0
495	— ditto W.	5s. to	7 6
496	— sagittato-crispum M.	3s. 6d. to	7 6
497	— sagittato-polycepsis M.—fronds 12 to 18 inches long and 1 to 2 inches wide, rather drooping, sagitate at the base; branching towards the apex and ending in a multiplicity of pointed lobes. A truly magnificent variety which ought to be absent from no collection	3s. 6d. to	10 6
498	— sagittato-projectum M.	5s. to	10 6
499	— sagittifolium W. ..	5	0
500	— salebrosum M. ..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
501	— sculpturatum M...	5	0
502	— sinuatum W. ..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
503	— spirale M.	3	6
504	— subcornutum M.—fronds erect. 6 to 9 inches long, narrow, more or less branching, often terminating in a blunt, rounded head, on the underside of which is sometimes a horned point; sides of fronds crenately lobed, slightly waved, texture leathery, colour rich dark green. A very distinct and beautiful form	2s. 6d. to	5 0
505	— submarginatum W.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
506	— submarginato-dentatum M.	5s. to	10 6
507	— multifidum M.	..	..
508	— subpinnatum M. ..	..	..
509	— supralineatum M..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
510	— angustum Stansf.	7	6
511	— undosum Stansf.	..	..
512	— supralineato-constrictum M.—fronds almost erect, 12 to 18 inches long, cordate at the base, of the usual width for two thirds their length, then suddenly contracting to from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and so continuing to the end, the contracted portion being markedly supralineate. Constant from spores: a most wonderful sport	5s. to	10 6
513	— supralineato-lobatum M. ..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
514	— resectum M. ..	..	5 0
515	— turgidum M. ..	..	5 0
516	— suprasorifero-dichotomum M.	7s. 6d. to	10 6
517	— transverso-lobatum M.	..	3 6
518	— trilobatum ..	..	3 6
519	— turgidum W. ..	..	2 6
520	— uncinatum M. ..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
521	— undulatum M. ..	2s. 6d. to	5 0
522	— undulato-lobatum M.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
523	— multifidum ..	..	..
524	— projectum M...	5s. to	10 6
525	— variabile W... ..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
526	— variegatum M. ..	..	..
527	— viviparum W. ..	..	..
528	— vivo-polyschides Claph.	2	0
529	— marginatum Claph.	5	0
530	— Wardii Claph. ..	2s. 6d. to	5 0

Grown in the shade and given abundance of moisture, the Scolopendrium vulgare is one of the most beautiful of evergreens. When an attempt to cultivate it has failed, it has generally been through

No.

s. d.

Scolopendrium Smith.
vulgare.

neglect to give the plants the necessary amount of water. Most variable of all ferns its named forms or varieties are now counted by hundreds. Some of them exhibit the strangest anomalies to be found in the whole vegetable world. But the great marvel is that these freaks and tricks of nature should be repeated when the plants are reproduced from spores, as happens in so many cases even to the minutest detail. Among British ferns, truly this protean species, in its manifold and almost countless variations, is in itself a study. Plant in sandy loam, in a moist, shady, sheltered nook. Tenderer subjects may be plaited in a compost of loam, fibry peat and silver sand. In either case a small quantity of well-decayed leaf-mould may be added. And in all cases the plant is benefitted by bits of limestone (or a small quantity of old crumbled mortar, or broken oyster shells) being interspersed through the compost, the Hart's Tongue fern being a true limestone plant. Provided the drainage be perfect, too much water can hardly be given during the season of growth, though, of course, it is not well to subject the plants to a constant deluge. All the kinds of *Scolopendrium* not of a vigorous habit of growth are, here, cultivated under glass.

Trichomanes L.

531 radicans Swartz (brevisetum)—Bristle Fern	.. .. .. .. ..	5s. to 10	6
532 — Andrewsii M.	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	10 6

This beautiful species requires about similar treatment, so far as regards planting, to that recommended for the British Hymenophyllums. Though it is best, as a rule, to grow the Bristle Fern in a close, glazed case, it frequently makes most luxuriant growths without such confinement, and planted merely in a shady corner of a cool house. But a uniformly moist atmosphere is essential, and when this condition cannot be ensured in the place where the fern is to be grown, then a glazed ~~case~~ becomes necessary. What moisture the plants receive should be in the form of exhalation; avoid casting water directly upon the fronds. It will be seen that the lovely Bristle Fern, in cultivation, is essentially a greenhouse or quasi-greenhouse species.

Woodisia R. Brown.

533 alpina Gray (hyperborea)..	.. .. .. .. ..	7s. 6d. to 10	6
534 Ilvensis (R. Brown) ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	3s. 6d. to 5 0

Stagnant water and stagnant air are alike hurtful to these beautiful little ferns; ample drainage and thorough ventilation are therefore essential conditions, in cultivation. But though well drained, the soil should not be allowed to get too dry. A cool, airy situation, with a moist soil, is the one in which the plants are most at home. For compost use mainly fibrous peat, with a fair amount of silver sand, a little thoroughly decomposed leaf-mould, and a small proportion of loam. As the Woodsias require a cool situation, one with a northern aspect is obviously the best.

Lycopodium L.

535 alpinum L.—Alpine Club Moss	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	2	6
536 clavatum L.—Common do.	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	1	6
537 Selago L.—Fir do.	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	1	6
538 selaginoides L.—Prickly do.	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	2	6

The Club Mosses should be planted in fibrous peat, intermixed with sphagnum (chopped small).

HARDY EXOTIC FERNS AND LYCOPODS.

The letter D denotes that the kind is not evergreen. The asterisk (*) denotes that the plant succeeds better if protected in winter.

No.					s.	d.
	Adiantum.					
539	Capillus-Veneris, variety Moritzianum*	..	..	..	..1s. 6d. to	3 6
540	" from Pompeii*	..	..	..	..1s. 6d. to	3 6
541	pedatum D.	..	..	.. North America	..2s. 6d. to	3 6
	Antigrama (see <i>Camptosorus</i>).					
	Asplenium.					
542	angustifolium D.	..	..	.. N. America..	..	3 6
543	consimile*	..	..	.. Chili ..	..3s. 6d. to	10 6
544	ebeneum*	..	..	.. N. America..	..1s. 6d. to	3 6
545	fontanum Halleri	..	..	.. Swiss Alps..	..1s. 6d. to	5 0
546	Germanicum, variety with remarkably broad pinnules			Germany: St. Goar ..	..3s. 6d. to	5 0
	Aspidium (see <i>Cyrtomium</i> and <i>Lastrea</i>).					
	Athyrium (<i>Asplenium</i>).					
547	Michauxii D.	..	..	.. N. America..	..	2s. to 3 6
548	tenuifrons D. (<i>strigillosum</i>)	..	..	.. India ..	..2s. 6d. to	5 0
549	thelypteroides D. (<i>Diplazium thelypteroides</i>)			N. America ..	..2s. to	3 6
	Botrychium.					
550	lunarioides* (<i>fumariooides</i>)	..	..	.. N. America..	..	5 0
551	— obliquum*	..	..	.. N. America..	..3s. 6d. to	5 0
552	Virginicum D.	..	..	.. N. America..	..3s. 6d. to	5 0
	Camptosorus (<i>Asplenium</i> , <i>Antigrama</i>).					
553	rhizophyllus*	..	..	.. N. America..	..1s. 6d. to	2 6
	Cænopteris (see <i>Onychium</i>).					
	Cyrtomium (<i>Aspidium</i>).					
554	caryotideum*	..	..	.. Japan, India	..1s. 6d. to	3 6
555	falcatum*	..	..	.. Japan, China	..1s. 6d. to	3 6
	Cystopteris.					
556	bulbifera D.	..	..	.. N. America..	..	1s. to 2 0
557	fragilis Americana D.	..	..	.. N. America..	..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
558	tenuis D.	..	..	.. N. America..	..	1s. 6d. to 3 6
	Dennstædtia.					
559	punctilobula D. (<i>Dicksonia pilosiuscula</i>)	..	..	N. America ..	1s. to	2 0
	Lastrea (<i>Aspidium</i>).					
560	africana*	..	..	.. India ..	..	5s. to 7 6
561	cristata major	..	..	.. N. America..	..2s. 6d. to	3 6
562	decurvens* D.	..	..	.. China ..	..1s. 6d. to	2 6
563	erythrosora*	..	..	.. Japan ..	..	..
564	frondosora*	..	..	.. Madeira ..	..	5s. to 7 6
565	Goldieana ..	..	..	.. N. America..	..	2s. to 3 6
566	— assurgens	..	..	.. N. America..	..	..
567	intermedia ..	..	..	.. N. America..	..	.. 3 6
568	marginalis ..	..	..	.. N. America..	..2s. 6d. to	10 6

No.						s. d.
	Lastrea (<i>Aspidium</i>).					
569	Noveboracensis D.	..	..	N. America	..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
570	opaca*	..	..	Japan, Hongkong	..	2s. 6d. to 7 6
571	Sieboldii* (<i>Pycnopteris Sieboldii</i>)	..	..	China, Japan	..	1s. 6d. to 3 6
572	Standishii*	..	..	Japan	..	3s. 6d. to 10 6
573	varia*	..	..	Japan	..	.. .. ..
	Lomaria.					
574	alpina	..	..	South America, Tasmania	..	1s. to 2 6
575	— major	..	..	S. America	..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
576	Chilensis*	..	..	Chili	..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
577	Magellanica* (Tree Fern)	..	..	Patagonia	..	3s. 6d. to 42 0
	Nothochlæna.					
578	vestita* D.	..	..	N. America	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
	Onoclea.					
579	sensibilis D.	..	..	N. America	..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
	Onychium.					
580	Japonicum*	..	..	Japan	..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
	Osmunda.					
581	cinnamomea D.	..	..	N. America	..	
582	Claytoniana D.	..	..	N. America	..	
583	gracilis D.	..	..	N. America	..	
	interrupta (<i>Claytoniana</i>)	..	..	N. America	..	
584	“spectabilis” D.	..	..	N. America	..	
						3s. 6d. to 5 0
	Platyloma.					
585	atropurpureum* (<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i>)	..	..	N. America	..	3 6
					small plants	2 6
	Polypodium.					
586	hexagonopterum D.	..	..	N. America	..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
587	vulgare Canariense	..	..	Canary Isles, Madeira	..	.. .. ..
	Polystichum.					
588	acrostichoides	..	..	N. America	..	1s. 6d. to 3 6
589	— subipinnatum* — very fine	..	..	N. America	..	
590	Braunii	..	..	South Europe	..	
591	falcinellum*	..	..	Madeira	..	
592	flexum*	..	..	Chili	..	
593	Plukenetii	..	..		..
594	setosum*	..	..	Japan	..	1s. 6d. to 5 0
595	vestitum	..	..	New Zealand	..	
596	— proliferum*	..	..	Tasmania	..	1s. 6d. to 5 0
597	— tripinnatum*	..	..		..
598	— pulcherrimum*	..	..	South Africa	..	3s. 6d. to 10 6
599	— venustum*	..	..	New Zealand	..	3s. 6d. to 10 6
						5s. to 10 6
	Pycnopteris (see Lastrea).					
	Struthiopteris.					
600	Germanica D.	..	..	Germany	..	2s. to 5 0
601	Pensylvanica D.	..	..	N. America	..	2s. to 5 0
	Woodsia.					
602	obtusa D. (<i>Perriniana</i>)	..	..	N. America	..	2s. to 3 6

No.						s.	d.
	Woodwardia.						
603	areolata D. (<i>angustifolia</i>)	..	N. America	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to 3
604	aspera	..	Australia	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to 3
605	Japonica	..	Japan	..	..	..	5 0
606	orientalis	..	Japan	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to 10
607	radicans	..	Madeira	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to 5

Lycopodium (*Selaginella*).

608	complanatum	..	N. America	..	..	..	5 0
609	dendroideum	..	N. America	..	..	..	5 0
610	denticulatum (<i>Selaginella</i>)	..	S. Europe	..	..	..	1 0
611	Helveticum (<i>Selaginella</i>)	..	Swiss Alps	..	..	..	..
612	lucidulum	..	N. America	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to 5
613	pubescens (<i>Selaginella Wildenovii</i>)	..	China	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to 2

Nearly all the above North American Ferns are imported direct from their N. American habitats.

GREENHOUSE AND STOVE EXOTIC FERNS AND LYCOPODS.

The letter D. denotes that the kind is not evergreen. Such as marked with an asterisk (*) may be cultivated in a greenhouse.

Acrophorus (*Leucostegia, Davallia*).

614	chaerophyllus	..	East Indies	..	..	..	5s. to 10	6
615	hispidus* (<i>Davallia Novæ-Zelandiæ</i>)	..	New Zealand	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to 5	0
616	immersus D.	..	East Indies	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to 5	0
617	pulcher D.	..	East Indies	2s. 6d. to 5	0

Acrostichum (*Chrysodium*).

618	aureum	..	Southern United States
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Adiantopsis.

619	radiata (<i>Cheilanthes radiata</i>)	..	S. America, Central America, West Indies	2s. 6d. to 5	0
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Adiantum.

620	æthiopicum (<i>assimile</i>)	..	New Zealand and New South Wales	..	1s. 6d. to	3	6		
621	assimile* ..	..	New Zealand, New South Wales, Tasmania	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6		
	cardiochlænum (<i>polyphyllum</i>)	..		..	..	..	..
622	caudatum ..	..	India, China, Mauritius, Australia	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6	
623	Chilense* ..	..	Chili	..	..	..	..	..
624	concinnum..	..	Caraccas and Peru	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
625	cristatum ..	..	West Indies	..	..	..	..	5 0	
626	culturatum (<i>pentadactylon</i>)	St. Vincent, St. Catharine's, Brazil	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
627	cuneatum* ..	Organ Mountains, St. Catharine's, Brazil	..	..	1s. 6d. to	3	6		
628	curvatum ..	Brazil	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
629	Feei ..	Guatemala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
630	flabellatum*	China, India	..	..	..	..	..	5	0
631	formosum* ..	N. S. Wales and New Zealand	..	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to	2	6
632	fulvum* ..	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	1s. to	2	0
633	glaucophyllum ..	Mexico	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
634	hispidulum* (<i>pubescens</i>)	Australia	..	..	..	..	1s. to	1	6

No.			s.	d.
Adiantum.				
635	intermedium (<i>Brasilicense</i>)	Tropical America	3	6
636	lucidum	Trop. America and West Indies	3s. 6d. to	5 0
637	lunulatum	East Indies, Central Africa, Brazil	..	5 0
638	macrophyllum	West Indies	2s. 6d. to	5 0
	pentadactylon (<i>culturatum</i>)	..	..	..
639	polyphyllum (<i>cardiochlaenum</i>)	S. America	5s. to	7 6
	prionophyllum (<i>varium</i>)	..	..	..
	pubescens (<i>hispidulum</i>)	..	..	..
640	pulverulentum	West Indies	..	3 6
641	reniforme*	Madeira, Teneriffe	3s. 6d. to	5 0
642	— asarifolium	Mauritius	..	..
643	Sanctæ Catharinæ	St. Catharine's Brazil	5s. to	10 6
644	serrulatum	Jamaica	..	3 6
645	setulosum*	New Zealand, Norfolk Island	2s. 6d. to	3 6
646	species from Natal*	..	..	..
647	sulphureum*	Chili, Peru, &c.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
648	tenellum* (<i>hispidulum</i>)	New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Mauritius	1s. 6d. to	2 6
649	tenerum	Jamaica	3s. 6d. to	5 0
650	tinctum*	..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
651	trapeziforme	West Indies	3s. 6d. to	5 0
652	varium	Venezuela	..	5 0
653	"venustum"**	India	..	3 6

Aleuritopteris (see *Cheilanthes*).

Allantodia (see *Asplenium*).

Alsophila.

654	australis* (Tree Fern)	Australia	5s. to	42 0
655	excelsa* (do.)	Norfolk Island	3s. 6d. to	42 0
655a	Guianensis (do.)	S. America	7s. 6d. to	21 0
656	infesta (do.)	South America	..	..
657	pruinata* (<i>Lophosoria pruinata</i>) (Tree Fern)	Mexico & Chili	7s. 6d. to	10 6
658	subaculeata (Tree Fern)	Surinam	..	10 6

Anapeltis (see *Goniophlebium*, *Phlebodium*).

Anemia (*Aneimia*).

659	adiantifolia (<i>cicutaria</i> Hort.)	W. Indies, S. America	..	..
660	collina (<i>hirta</i>)	S. America	..	5 0
661	flexuosa	S. America	3s. 6d. to	5 0
662	tomentosa (<i>Raddiana</i>)	S. America	2s. to	3 6

Amenidictyon (*Aneimia*).

663	Phyllitidis*	Tropical America	1s. to	1 6
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Angiopteris.

664	evecta	Ceylon	5s. to	10 6
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Arthropteris (see *Nephrodium*).

Aspidium.

665	macrophyllum	West Indies and Trop. S. America	2s. 6d. to	3 6
	pilosulum (see <i>Lastrea</i>)	..	..	..
	trifoliatum (See <i>Sagenia</i>.)	..	..	..

Asplenium (*Darœa*, *Cœnopteris*, *Allantodia*).

666	attenuatum*	Australia	2s. 6d. to	3 6
667	axillare* (<i>Allantodia axillaris</i>)	Madeira, Azores	2s. 6d. to	5 0
	Belangeri (<i>Veitchianum</i>)	..	..	..
668	brachypterum	Sierra Leone	3s. 6d. to	5 0

No.			s. d.
Asplenium.			
669	bulbiferum*	Australia ..	1s. to 2 6
670	caudatum ..	India ..	3s. to 21 0
	Ceylanense (see <i>Diplazium</i>)	..	..
671	cicutarium..	West Indies..	2s. to 5 0
672	— variety ..	..	.. 10 6
673	compressum ..	St. Helena ..	1s. 6d. to 3 6
674	cuneatum ..	W. Indies, S. America, &c. ..	..
675	dentatum ..	Jamaica ..	.. 1 6
676	dimidiatum (<i>zamiæfolium</i>)	W. Indies ..	.. 10 6
677	dimorphum*	New Zealand, Norfolk Island ..	3s. 6d. to 7 6
	diversifolium (<i>dimorphum</i>)	..	..
678	dispersum ..	Trop. America ..	..
679	Fabianum (<i>bifidum</i>) ..	Mauritius ..	2s. to 5 0
680	falcatum* (<i>polyodon</i>) ..	E. Indies, New Zealand, &c. ..	2s. to 2 6
681	flabellifolium* (<i>flabellatum</i>)	Australia, Van Diemen's Land ..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
682	fœniculaceum ..	..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
683	flaccidum* (<i>Odontites</i>) ..	New Zealand ..	1s. 6d. to 3 6
684	formosum ..	Trop. America ..	5s. to 7 6
685	fragrans* (<i>planicaule</i>) ..	Jamaica ..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
	furcatum (<i>præmorsum</i>)	..	..
686	Hemionitis* (<i>palmatum</i>) ..	South Europe, Madeira ..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
687	— cristatum* ..	..	..
688	heterodon ..	Java ..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
689	inæquale ..	Mascaren Isles ..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
690	Karstenianum ..	S. America, W. Indies ..	7s. 6d. to 31 6
691	lætnum ..	W. Indies ..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
692	laserpitiiifolium ..	Pacific Isles, India, Mexico, &c. ..	.. 31 6
693	lucidum ..	New Zealand ..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
694	monanthemum ..	South Africa, Madeira, &c. ..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
695	nitidum ..	..	3s. to 5 0
696	obtusifolium (<i>obtusatum</i>) ..	W. Indies ..	..
	Odontities (<i>flaccidum</i>)	..	..
697	otites (<i>pulchellum</i>) ..	Brazil ..	1s. to 2 6
	palmatum (<i>Hemionitis</i>)	..	..
698	pinnatifidum ..	N. America ..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
	planicaule (<i>fragrans</i>)	..	..
699	polymorphum ..	S. America ..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
	polyodon (<i>falcatum</i>)	..	..
700	præmorsum ..	W. Indies, S. America, Madeira ..	.. 5 0
701	— Canariense ..	Canaries, Madeira, &c. ..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
702	— laceratum ..	W. Indies, Madeira, &c. ..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
703	pumilum D.	W. Indies, Guatemala, Mexico ..	.. 1 6
	reclinatum (<i>tenellum</i>)	..	..
	striatum (<i>Diplazium Shepherdii</i>)	..	..
704	tenellum (<i>reclinatum</i>) ..	St. Helena, Ascension Island, &c. ..	1s. to 2 6
705	umbrosum (<i>Allantodia umbrosa</i>) ..	Peru, Mexico ..	..
706	Veitchianum (<i>Belangeri</i>) ..	..	2s. to 5 0
707	— depauperatum ..	..	..
708	viviparum ..	Mascaren Islands ..	.. 3 6
	<i>zamiæfolium</i> (<i>dimidiatum</i>)	..	..
Athyrium.			
709	oxyphyllum (<i>Lastrea eburnea</i>) ..	India, Ceylon ..	..
Balantium (see <i>Dicksonia</i>).			
Blechnum.			
710	Brasiliense ..	Brazil ..	1s. 6d. to 21 0
711	— Corcovadense ..	Brazil ..	3s. 6d. to 21 0

No.				s. d.
	Blechnum.			
712	cartilagineum	.. . . . .	Australia	
713	gracile	.. . . . .	S. America, Guatemala, Mexico	2s. 6d. to 3 6
714	intermedium	.. . . . .	S. America, Guatemala, Mexico	1s. 6d. to 2 6
715	Lanceola	.. . . . .	Brazil, Peru	1s. to 1 6
716	occidentale	.. . . . .	W. Indies, Guatemala, S. America	1s. to 1 6
717	polypodioides	.. . . . .	S. Amer., Mexico	
	trifoliatum (<i>intermedium</i>)	.. . . . .	.. . . . .
	Cænopteris (see <i>Asplenium</i>).			
	Callipteris (<i>Asplenium, Diplazium</i>).			
718	ambigua (Malabarica, Serampurensis)	.. . . . .	East Indies	2s. 6d. to 5 0
719	prolifera	.. . . . .	Mauritius	
	Campylooneurum (<i>Polypodium, Cyrtophlebium</i>).			
720	angustifolium	.. . . . .	West Indies and S. America	2s. 6d. to 3 6
721	cæspitosum (<i>repens</i>)	.. . . . .	West Indies	
722	decurrens	.. . . . .	Brazil	
723	nitidum	.. . . . .	W. Indies	2s. 6d. to 3 6
724	Phyllitidis	.. . . . .	W. Indies	
	Cassebeera (see <i>Cheilanthes</i>).			
	Cheilanthes.			
725	Alabamensis	.. . . . .	Southern United States	3 6
726	angustifolia cuneata	.. . . . .	Mexico	5 0
727	argentea*	.. . . . .	Siberia	
728	chlorophylla*	.. . . . .	Brazil	2s. 6d. to 3 6
729	elegans* (<i>lendigera</i>)	.. . . . .	Columbia, Peru, Chili	2s. 6d. to 21 0
730	farinosa* (<i>Cassebeera farinosa</i>)	.. . . . .	Arabia, Abyssinia, East Indies	3s. 6d. to 5 0
731	— dealbata* (<i>Aleuritopteris Mexicana</i>)	.. . . . .	India, Mexico, Vancouver's Island!	3 6
732	hirta	.. . . . .	S. Africa	2s. 6d. to 3 6
733	intramarginalis* (<i>Pteris intramarginalis</i>)	.. . . . .	Mexico, Guatemala	3 6
734	lendigera*	.. . . . .	Mexico, S. America	3s. 6d. to 5 0
735	microphylla	.. . . . .	W. Indies	
736	— micromera	.. . . . .	Mexico, W. Indies	2s. 6d. to 3 6
737	Mysurensis*	.. . . . .	India, Japan, &c.	3s. 6d. to 5 0
738	profusa*	.. . . . .	S. Africa	1s. to 2 6
	radiata (<i>Adiantopsis radiata</i>)	.. . . . .	.. . . . .
739	Sieberi	.. . . . .	Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand	3 5
740	tomentosa*	.. . . . .	Mexico, Southern United States, &c..	
741	tenuifolia*	.. . . . .	India	3 6
742	tenuis*	.. . . . .	Mexico	3s. 6d. to 5 0
	Cibotium (<i>Aspidium</i>)			
743	Barometz	.. . . . .	Tartary, China, Philippine Islands	
	glaucescens (<i>Barometz</i>)	.. . . . .	.. . . . .
744	Schiedei	.. . . . .	Mexico, Guatemala	7 6
	Cyrtogonium (see <i>Pacilopteris</i>).			
	Cyrtophlebium see <i>Campylooneurum</i> .			
	Cyathea.			
745	dealbata* (Tree Fern)	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	5s. to 63 0
	Darœa (see <i>Asplenium</i>).			

No.

s. d.

Davallia.

746	aculeata (<i>Odontosoria aculeata</i>)	W. Indies	..	..	..	..	5	0
747	bullata* D...	India	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
748	Canariensis*	Canaries, Medeira, &c.	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
749	dissecta*	Malayan Archipelago	..	..	..	2s. to	3	6
750	divaricata (<i>polyantha</i>)	Malayan Archipelago	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	5	0
751	elegans*	China, India, Trop. Australia	..	..	..	2s. to	3	6
752	Kunzeana	E. Indies	..	..	..	..	5	0
753	Lindleyana* (<i>Lindleyi</i>)	New Zealand	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
794	pentaphylla	Malayan Archipelago	..	..	..	..	3	6
	Novæ Zelandiæ (<i>Acrophorus hispidus</i>)	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>polyantha</i> (<i>divaricata</i>)	..	..	..	..	..
755	pyxidata*	Australia, Norfolk Island	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	5	0
756	solida	Pacific and Malay Islands	..	..	..	..	3	6
757	tenuifolia (<i>Odontosoria tenuifolia</i>)	India	..	..	..	..	5	0

Dennstædtia (*Sitotolobium*).

758	davalliodes*	Australia, Tasmania	..	..	..	..
759	obtusifolia	S. America	..	..	..	..
760	Pavoni	Peru	..	..	..	..

Dicksonia (*Balantium*).

761	antarctica* (Tree Fern)	Tasmania, N.S. Wales	..	..	2s. 6d. to	31	6
762	Culcita* (<i>Balantium Culcita</i>) (Tree Fern)	Madeira, Teneriffe, Azores			7s. 6d. to	10	6
763	squarrosa* (Tree Fern)	New Zealand	..	..	10s. 6d. to	21	0

Didymochlæna.

764	lunulata (<i>truncatula</i>)	Malayan Archipelago, Trop. S. Amer.	..	2s. 6d. to	5	0
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Diplazium (*Asplenium*).

765	alternifolium (<i>integrifolium</i>)	Ceylon		
766	Ceylanense	Ceylon	5	0
767	costale (<i>fabæfolium</i>)	W. Indies, S. America	..	..	..	..
	<i>fabæfolium</i> (<i>costale</i>)	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>integrifolium</i> (<i>alternifolium</i>)	..	..	..	..	..
768	Klotzschii (<i>Klotzschianum</i>)	S. America	..	..	..	..	5	0
769	plantagineum	W. Indies, Mexico, S. America	..	..	..	..
770	Shepherdii	Jamaica	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to	2	6
771	Thwaitesii	Ceylon	..	..	..	2s. to	3	6

Doodia (see *Woodwardia*).**Doryopteris (see *Litobrochia*).****Drynaria (*Polypodium*).**

772	coronans (<i>morbillosa</i>)	E. Indies	..	..	..	..	5s. to	10	6
773	diversifolia	E. Indies	..	..	..	..	..	5	0

Elaphoglossum (*Acrostichum*).

774	callæfolium (<i>brevipes</i>)	Malayan Archipelago	..	..	..	..	3	6
775	conforme	S. Africa	2s. to	3	6

Fadyenia (*Aspidium*).

776	prolifera	Jamaica	3	6
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Gleichenia.

777	dicarpa	New South Wales	10s. 6d. to	21	0
778	dichotoma	India, Malayan Archipelago, Australia, &c.	5s. to	10	6	
779	flabellata	N. S. Wales	..	..	..	..	..	21	0
780	microphylla	N. S. Wales	..	..	..	..	..

No.	Goniophlebium (<i>Polypodium</i>).	s.	d.
781	albo-punctatum Brazil	..	..
782	appendiculatum (<i>scriptum</i>) .. Mexico	..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
783	Catharinæ (<i>glaucum</i>) .. Brazil	..	2s. to 3 6
784	colpodes Central America, Mexico	..	.3s. 6d. to 5 0
785	dissimile W. Indies ..	..	.3s. 6d. to 5 0
786	latipes (<i>Catharinæ</i> Hort.) .. Brazil	..	..
787	loriceum W. Indies ..	..	..
788	neriifolium Mauritius, India, S. America	..	3 6
789	piloselloides W. Indies, S. America	..	3 6
790	serpens W. Indies ..	..	..
791	subauriculatum Malayan Archipelago	..	.3s. 6d. to 5 0
792	subpetiolatum Mexico ..	..	..
792	vacciniifolium (<i>Anapeltis</i>) .. W. Indies ..	..	5 0
	venosum (see <i>Phlebodium</i>) .. . .	..	..

Goniopteris (*Polyphdium*).

794	asplenoides	..	..	..	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
795	fraxinifolia	..	..	..	W. Indies	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
796	Ghiesbrechtii	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
797	gracilis	..	..	..	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
798	pennigera (<i>Forsteri</i>)	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	7s. 6d. to	10	6
799	scolopendroides (<i>subpinnata</i>)	..	..	..	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	3	6

Grammitis (*Gymnogramma*, *Leptogramma*).

Gymnogramme (Gymnogramma).

804	calomelanos (Silver Fern)	..	Trop. America	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
805	chérophyllea (annual)	..	W. Indies and Trop. America	..	..	..	1	0	
806	chrysophylla (Gold Fern)	..	W. Indies, S. America	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6		
807	— var. aurea (Gold Fern)	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	
808	Japonica	..	Japan	..	..	..	5s. to	7	6
809	Javanica (<i>striata</i>)	..	Java	..	..	..	..	3	6
810	Lauecheana (Gold Fern)	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
811	lanata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
812	L'Herminieri (Gold Fern)	..	Gaudaloupe	..	..	..	..	3	6
813	Linkiana	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
814	Martensii (Gold Fern)	..	Trop. America	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
815	monstrosa (Gold Fern)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
816	ochracea (Gold Fern)	..	Buenos Ayres	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
817	— Massoni (Gold Fern)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
818	Peruviana argyrophylla (Silver Fern)	..	Peru	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
819	pulchella (Silver Fern)	..	Venezuela	..	..	..	..	3	6
820	sulphurea (Gold Fern)	..	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	3	6
821	tartarea (Silver Fern)	..	Trop. America	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	5	0
822	— variety	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
823	tomentosa	..	Brazil and W. Indies	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3	6
824	Wetenhalliana (Silver Fern)	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0

Gymnopteris (*Crostichum*).

Hemidictyum.

826 marginatum Trop. America 5 0

No.			s.	d.
	Hemionitis.			
827	cordata	E. Indies	3s.	6d. to 5 0
828	palmata	W. Indies	1s.	6d. to 5 0
	Hymenolepis.			
829	revoluta	Malayan Archipelago	..	.. 5 0
	Hymenophyllum.			
830	crispatum*	Tasmania	..	..
831	demissum*	New Zealand	10s.	6d. to 21 0
	Hypolepis.			
832	amaurorachis* (<i>Cheilanthes amaurorachis</i>)	Australia	..	3 6
833	distans*	New Zealand	1s.	6d. to 5 0
834	millefolia*	New Zealand	..	.. 2 6
835	rugulosa*	Van Diemen's Land	..	.. 3 6
836	repens*	W. Indies	..	.. 3 6
	Lastrea (<i>Aspidium, Nephrodium</i>).			
837	acuminata* (<i>atrovirens, Rileyana</i>)	? Nepal	1s.	6d. to 3 6
	albo-punctata (see <i>Nephrodium</i>)	..	..
838	Canariensis*	Madeira, Canaries	3s.	6d. to 5 0
839	decomposita* (<i>Nephrodium decompositum</i>)	Australia	2s.	6d. to 3 6
	eburnea (see <i>Athyrium</i>)	..	..
840	gabella*	New Zealand	2s.	6d. to 3 6
841	patens	Trop. America	..	..
842	pilosula*	..	..	7 6
843	pinnata (<i>Aspidium pinnatum</i>)	..	3s.	6d. to 5 0
844	quinquangularis* (<i>Nephrodium pubescens</i>)	Jamaica	2s.	6d. to 3 6
845	Serra (<i>Aspidium Serra</i>)	W. Indies	..	.. 3 6
846	villosa	Jamaica	..	.. 7 6
	Leptogramma (see <i>Grammitis</i>).			
	Leucostegia (see <i>Acrophorus</i>).			
	Litobrochia.			
847	aurita*	Isle of Luzon	..	..
848	collina*	Brazil	..	.. 5 0
849	incisa* (<i>vespertilionis</i>)	Australia and New Zealand	1s.	to 2 6
850	Karsteniana (<i>Pteris gigantea</i>)	Trop. S. America ?	3s.	6d. to 10 6
851	leptophylla*	Brazil	1s.	6d. to 2 6
852	nobilis	..	5s.	to 15 0
853	palmata*	Brazil	2s.	6d. to 3 6
854	sagittifolia*	Brazil	2s.	6d. to 3 6
	Lomaria.			
855	attenuata	Mauritius	2s.	6d. to 3 6
856	Banksii*	New Zealand	..	.. 5 0
857	Capensis*	Cape of Good Hope	..	.. 5 0
858	discolor*	New Zealand	3s.	6d. to 5 0
859	fluviatilis*	Tasmania, S. Australia, New Zealand	3s.	6d. to 5 0
860	gibba*	New Caledonia	5s.	to 21 0
861	Gilliesii*	Chili	3s.	6d. to 5 0
862	lanceolata*	Australia	..	..
863	L'Herminieri*	W. Indies	7s.	6d. to 10 6
				small 5 0
864	nuda*	Tasmania	2s.	6d. to 7 6
865	Patersonii*	Tasmania	1s.	6d. to 2 6
866	procera*	New Zealand	..	..
867	zamiæfolia*	Brazil	10s.	6d. to 21 0

No.			s. d.
	Lophosoria (see <i>Alsophila</i>).		
	Lygodium.		
868	Mexicanum*	Mexico	7 6
869	microphyllum*	Australia	5 0
870	palmatum*	N. America	7s. 6d. to 10 6
871	polymorphum (<i>venustum</i>)	S. America	5 0
872	scandens (<i>Japonicum</i>)	E. Indies, &c.	3s. 6d. to 5 0
	Marattia.		
873	cicutæfolia	Brazil	
	Meniscium.		
874	simplex	Jamaica	3 6
	Microlepia.		
875	platyphylla		
875	astrigosa*	Japan	5s. to 7 6
	Mohria.		
876	thurifraga*	S. America and Mauritius	2s. 6d. to 3 6
	Nephrodium (<i>Aspidium</i>).		
877	albo-punctatum (<i>Lastrea albo-punctata</i>)		5 0
878	molle*	Tropics generally	1 0
879	— corymbiferum*		3s. 6d. to 5 0
880	pennigerum*	W. Indies	3 6
881	terminans*	Tropics	
882	unitum*	Australia	2s. 6d. to 5 0
	Nephrolepis (<i>Aspidium</i>).		
883	davallioides	Malayan Archipelago	3s. 6d. to 10 6
884	exaltata*	Trop. America	2s. 6d. to 3 6
885	pectinata*	Trop. America	3 6
886	tuberosa*	E. Indies, Jamaica, &c.	2s. 6d. to 3 6
887	undulata		2s. 6d. to 3 6
	Neottopteris (see <i>Thamnopteris</i>).		
	Niphobolus (<i>Polyodium</i>).		
888	Lingua* (<i>chinensis</i>)	China, Japan	2s. 6d. to 5 0
889	pertusus*	China	
890	rupestris*	Australia	2s. to 3 6
	Nothochlæna.		
891	Eckloniana*	S. Africa	
892	flavens (<i>chrysophylla</i>)	Central America	2s. 6d. to 5 0
893	lævis*	Mexico	5s. to 7 6
894	Marantæ*	S. Europe, Madeira, &c.	7 6
895	nivea*	Mexico, Peru, Chili	1s. 6d. to 3 6
896	— Hookeri*		
897	rufa*	Mexico and Trop. S. America	5 0
898	sinuata	Peru	3s. 6d. to 5 0
899	tenera*	S. America	5 0
900	trichomanoides	Jamaica	7s. 6d. to 10 6
	Odontosoria (see <i>Davallia</i>).		
	Oleandra (<i>Aspidium</i>).		
901	hirtella	E. Indies	3 6

No.				s.	d.
	Olfersia (<i>Acrostichum</i>).				
902	cervina	.. . . . .	Trop. America	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 5 0
	Pellæa (see <i>Platyloma</i> and <i>Pteris</i>).				
	Phegopteris (see <i>Polypodium</i>).				
	Phlebodium (<i>Polypodium</i>).				
903	areolatum*	.. . . .	S. America, Mexico, &c.	.. . . .	.5s. to 7 0
904	aureum*	.. . . .	Trop. America	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 3 6
905	sporadocarpum*	.. . . .	Trop. America	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 3 6
906	squamulosum*	.. . . .	Brazil	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 3 6
907	venosum*	.. . . . .	Trop. America	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 5 0
	Platycerium (<i>Acrostichum</i>).				
908	alcicorne*	.. . . . .	Australia, &c.	.. . . .	.3s. 6d. to 63 0
909	grande*	.. . . . .	Australia	.. . . .	.. . . .
	Platyloma (<i>Pteris</i> , <i>Pellæa</i>).				
910	Brownii*	.. . . . .	N. S. Wales	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 3 6
911	cordatum D.* (<i>sagittatum</i>)	.. . . .	Mexico	.. . . .	.3s. 6d. to 5 0
912	falcatum*	.. . . . .	Australia and New Zealand	.. . . .	.2s. to 3 6
913	flexuosum*	.. . . . .	S. America	.. . . .	.2s. to 3 6
914	rotundifolium*	.. . . . .	New Zealand	.. . . .	.. . . .
915	— cordifolium*	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . .	.1s. 6d. to 2 6
916	ternifolium*	.. . . . .	Mexico, &c.	.. . . .	.2s. to 3 6
	Pleopeltis (<i>Polypodium</i> , <i>Drynaria</i>).				
917	Billardieri* (<i>Drynaria Billardieri</i>)	Australia, New Zealand, &c.	3s. 6d. to	5	0
918	crassifolia*	.. . . . .	W. Indies	.. . . .	5 0
919	irioides* (<i>Microsorium irioides</i>)	.. E. Indies, Australia, &c.	.3s. 6d. to	5	0
920	juglandifolia*	.. . . . .	E. Indies	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 3 6
921	musæfolia	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . .
922	Phymatodes (<i>Phymatodes vulgaris</i>)	.. E. Indies	.. . . .	3	6
923	— longipes	.. . . . .	E. Indies	.. . . .	3 6
924	pinnatifida* (<i>Goniophlebium rhagadiolepis</i>)	.. W. Indies	.. . . .	3	6
	Pœcipteris (<i>Cyrtogonium</i>)				
925	heteroclita (<i>flagellifera</i>)	.. E. Indies	.. . . .	.3s. 6d. to	5 0
926	subcrenata	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . .
	Polypodium				
927	effusum* (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	.. . . . .	Jamaica	.. . . .	.5s. to 10 6
928	fraternum (<i>Henchmanii</i>)	.. . . . .	Mexico	.. . . .	5 0
929	grande (<i>Phegopteris macroptera</i>)	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.3s. 6d. to	10 6
930	lachnopuspidum (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	.. . . . .	Jamaica	.. . . .	.. . . .
931	pectinatum	.. . . . .	Trop. America, W. Indies	.. . . .	2 6
932	Plumula* (<i>plumosum</i>)	.. . . . .	S. America	.. . . .	.2s. to 3 6
933	refractum (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	.. . . . .	Brazil	.. . . .	.3s. 6d. to 10 6
934	sanctum (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	.. . . . .	W. Indies	.. . . .	.3s. 6d. to 5 0
935	spectabile* (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	.. . . . .	Trop. America & Chili	.. . . .	.. . . .
936	trichodes*	.. . . . .	E. Indies	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 5 0
	Polystichum (<i>Aspidium</i>).				
937	coniifolium*	.. . . . .	E. Indies	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 3 6
938	coriaceum* (<i>Tectaria coriacea</i>)	.. . . . .	Mauritius, &c.	.. . . .	.5s. to 10 6
939	— Capense*	.. . . . .	Cape of Good Hope	.. . . .	.3s. 6d. to 10 6
940	drepanum* (<i>Polypodium drepanum</i>)	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.3s. 6d. to	5 0
941	hispidum	.. . . . .	New Zealand	.. . . .	.. . . .
942	mucronatum* (<i>triangulum</i>)	.. . . . .	Jamaica	.. . . .	.2s. 6d. to 3 6
943	species	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . .

No.

s. d.

Pteris.

944	arguta*	Madeira, Canaries, &c.	5	0
945	aspericaulis	E. Indies	5	0
946	— tricolor (<i>P. tricolor</i>)	...	...	Malacca	...	...	...	2s. 6d. to	5	0
947	calomelanos*	...	...	Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	5	0
948	crenata* (<i>chinensis</i>)	...	...	E. Indies, &c.	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to	2	6
949	cretica*	...	...	E. & W. Indies, Mexico, China, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	6
950	— albo lineata*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to	3	6
951	— serrulata variegata	5	0
952	flabellata	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 6d. to	5	0
953	— crispa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
954	geranifolia*	...	...	Brazil, India	...	...	...	1s. to	1	6
955	hastata*	...	...	Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to	2	6
956	— macrophylla*	...	...	W. Indies	...	...	...	1s. to	2	6
957	heterophylla	...	...	W. Indies	...	...	...	5s. to	7	6
958	hirsuta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
959	Kingiana*	...	...	Norfolk Island	...	...	...	...	5	0
960	“lineata”	5	0
961	longifolia*	...	...	Tropics	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to	2	6
962	misera*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
963	nemoralis variegata	...	...	...	...	...	...	2s. 6d. to	3	6
964	quadriaurita*	...	...	E. Indies	...	...	...	2s. 6d. to	5	0
965	— argyraea* (<i>P. argyræa</i>)	...	...	Central India	...	...	...	2s. to	10	6
966	rubro-nervia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
967	species
968	scaberula*	...	...	New Zealand	...	...	...	2s. 6d. to	5	0
969	semipinnata*	...	...	India, China, &c.	...	...	...	2s. 6d. to	3	6
970	serrulata*	...	...	E. Indies	...	...	...	1s. to	2	6
971	— angusta
972	— cristata*	...	...	...	...	...	...	3s. 6d. to	10	6
973	— major*	...	...	...	...	...	...	5s. to	7	6
974	tremula*	...	...	Australia, New Zealand &c.	...	...	...	3s. 6d. to	7	6
975	— ramosa*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
976	umbrosa*	...	...	Australia	...	...	...	2s. 6d. to	5	0

Sagenia (Aspidium).

977	Hippocratepis	W. Indies	3	6
978	trifoliata	W. Indies	2s. 6d. to	3	6	

Schizæa.

979	pusilla*	N. America	3	6
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Scolopendrium.

980	Krebsii*	S. Africa	3	6
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Stenochlæna.

981	tenuifolia* (<i>scandens</i>)	...	E. Indies, Malayan Archipelago
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Thamnopteris (Asplenium, Neottopteris).

982	Australasica*	...	Australia, &c.	2s. 6d. to	31	6
983	Nidus*	...	E. Indies, &c.	...	...	...	...	5	0

Todea.

984	barbara* (<i>Africana</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	5s. to	31	6
985	hymenophylloides* (<i>pellucida</i>)	...	New Zealand	...	...	...	3s. 6d. to	10	6
986	superba*	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0

Trichomanes.

987	alatum*	...	W. Indies	...	...	...	...	10	6
988	crispum*	...	W. Indies	...	...	...	...	10	6

No.			s.	d.
	Woodsia.			
989	mollis* D.	Mexico	2s. 6d. to	3 6
990	polystichoides Veitchii* D.	Japan	3s. 6d. to	5 0

Woodwardia (Doodia).

991	blechnoides*	New Zealand		
992	caudata* (<i>Doodia rupestris</i>)	Australia	1s. to	1 6
993	— confluens*		3s. 6d. to	5 0
994	— monstrosa* (<i>W. corymbifera</i>)			
995	media* (<i>Doodia lunulata</i>)	New Zealand	1s. 6d. to	2 6
996	— Kunthiana* (<i>Doodia</i>)			2 6

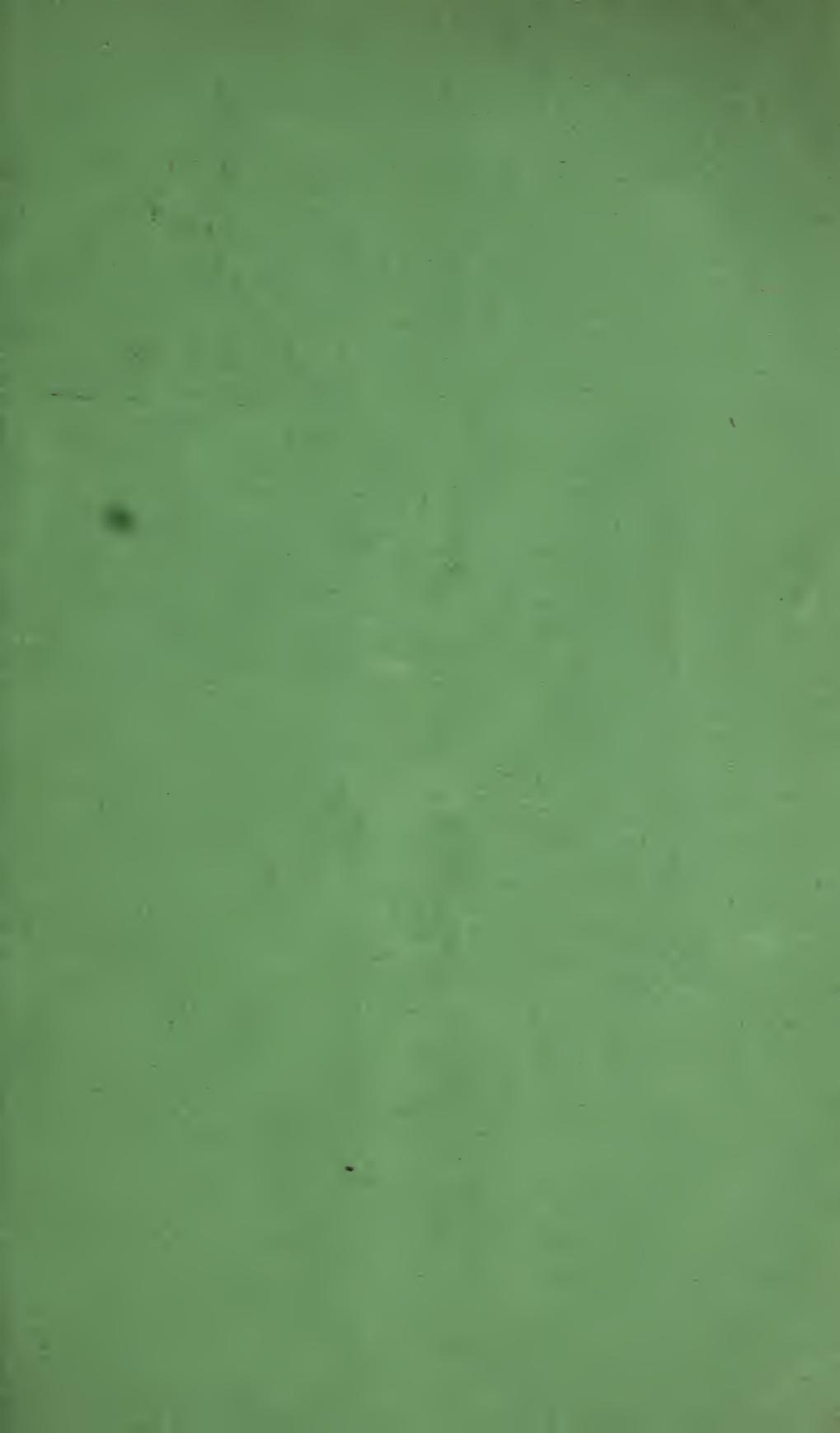
Selaginella (*Lycopodium*).

997	apus* (<i>Brasiliensis</i>)			1 6
998	atroviridis			2 6
999	caulescens			2 8
1000	cæsia (<i>uncinata</i>)			1 0
1001	circinalis			1 0
1002	convoluta (<i>paradoxa</i>)		1s. 6d. to	2 6
1003	cuspidata (<i>cordata</i>)			2 6
1004	delicatissima		1s. to	2 6
1005	dichotoma		6d. to	1 6
1006	erythropus (<i>umbrosa</i>)		1s. to	1 6
1007	flabellata		1s. 6d. to	2 6
1008	formosa			1 0
1009	inæqualifolia			1 6
1010	involvens*			2 6
1011	hæmatodes (<i>dichrous.</i>)		1s. 6d. to	2 6
1012	Galeottii (<i>Schottii</i>)			1 6
1013	lateralis			2 6
1014	lævigata (<i>cæsia arborea</i>)		1s. 6d. to	2 6
1015	Ludoviciana (<i>apothecia</i>)			1 6
1016	Lyallii		3s. 6d. to	5 0
1017	Martensii (<i>stolonifera</i>)			1 0
1018	obtusa*			
1019	Pevillei (<i>Africana</i>)		1s. 6d. to	2 6
1020	pilifera (<i>lepidophylla</i>)		2s. 6d. to	5 0
1021	Poepigiana (<i>rigida</i>)			1 6
1022	rubricaulis			1 6
1023	serpens (<i>Jamaicensis, variabilis</i>)			1 0
1024	stenophylla (<i>microphylla</i>)			1 0
1025	triangularis			3 6
1026	viticulosus		1s. to	2 6
1027	Wallichii		2s. 6d. to	3 6

ADDEND A.

BRITISH FERNS.

1028	Asplenium marinum bicrenatum <i>Claph.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
1029	Do. do. trapeziforme <i>Claph.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
1030	Do. Trichomanes minus ? <i>Stark.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
1031	Athyrium Filix-femina coringera M.	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
1032	Do. do. exile <i>M.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
1033	Do. do. polycladon erosum <i>Stansf.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	7s. 6d. to	10	6
1034	Do. do. ramoso-thyssanotum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
1035	Lastrea dilatata erecta <i>W.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
1036	Do. do. rugosa <i>Tait.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10 6
1037	Do. <i>Filix-mas Pinderi M.</i> —one of the most distinct and handsome of the non-crested male-ferns	.. .. .. ..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
1038	Do. montana crispa <i>M.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	10 6
1039	Do. do. cristata <i>M.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	31 6
1040	Polypodium vulgare deltoideum <i>W.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	7 6
1041	Do. do. multifido-cristatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
1042	Polystichum aculeatum Frickleyanum <i>Appleby</i> —“of robust habit; fronds remarkably leathery, with broad, obtuse and often deflexed divisional parts; not seldom crested at the apex; in tone and substance resembling <i>Asplenium marinum</i> , and very dissimilar to the protoplast”	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
1043	Polystichum angulare angulans	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	21 0
1044	Do. do. Bayliæ <i>M.</i> .—Mr. Moore says of this fine novelty (<i>Gardeners' Chronicle</i> , Feby. 4th, 1865): “It seems to combine in some degree the peculiar features of <i>plumosum</i> and <i>gracile</i> . The fronds we have seen have been small, of normal outline, and with very acute pinnæ and pinnules, the latter again divided into many acute awned lobes; the basal pinnules are quite pinnate and the pinnulets separate. The texture appears to be rather thin and papery, in which respect, and the deep lobing, it approaches <i>plumosum</i>”	.. .. .. ..	..	7s. 6d. to	21	0
1045	Polystichum angulare bulbiferum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	5 0
1046	Do. decurrens <i>M.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	5 0
1047	Do. do. lineare Claphamii (<i>lineatum</i>)	.. .. .. ..	..	3s. 6d. to	10	6
1048	Do. do. lineare minus <i>Stansf.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	42 0
1049	Do. do. proliferum Alechii	.. .. .. ..	..	3s. 6d. to	5	0
1050	Do. do. subtrotundatum <i>W.</i>	.. .. .. ..	..	..	..	42 0



J. G. Barker Esq.
The Royal Exchange
to Mr.
London.

